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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1905.
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HIGH-WATER MARK

SUNDAY REPUBLIC

Dec. 3, 1905

144,500

This is an increase of 17,000
 over Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904,
 the corresponding Sun-
 day last year.

It's The Republic Everywhere
 In the Homes of St. Louis.

ILLINOIS AND THE SHIP CANAL.

In the person of Representative Henry T. Rainey of the Twentieth District the entire Democratic delegation in the present Congress is heartily supporting the measure for a deep waterway connecting St. Louis and Chicago.

The Democratic delegation from Illinois has always been unanimous in supporting measures for the betterment of navigation in the West, and it is pleasing to know that it is still of the same mind and not discouraged by Republican neglect of Illinois interests.

The Democratic delegation from Illinois will go on informing Congress of the vast importance of this work, listening not a moment to Speaker Cannon's plea for economy in matters which concern the West, while the public money is poured out like water in other directions.

The Democratic delegation from Illinois may always be depended upon to do the right thing, and to do it with all its might, but it is working in hard lines this winter.

Mr. Rainey is a whole team, so to speak, and in the way of persuasion more potent than a dozen Republicans; but the Reed rules permit him to cast only one vote at a time. So about all he can do in this session is not to let the Cannon Republicans forget the waterway.

In the next Congress the present Democratic delegation from Illinois ought to be multiplied by about twenty, and then Mr. Rainey and his colleagues can make their votes count in favor of the greatest work for the betterment of navigation ever proposed for the West.

AS THE MARTIANS SEE US.

Camille Flammarion presented his respects to the human race on Christmas Day at Paris. A good many people will conclude that Camille's frog legs and pate de foie gras did not agree with him on that day, for some of the things he said sounded rather severe. Others, of the pessimistic order of philosophers, will confess that the strictures were deserved. Camille said that it would be difficult to imagine a less intelligent human species than the inhabitants of Earth, inasmuch as they do not know how to control themselves. The inhabitants of Mars, on the other hand, are a highly developed race, millions of years ahead of us intellectually and in every other respect, as proved by well-known physical phenomena manifest to astronomers.

Indeed, as everybody concedes, the Martians are up on geometry, differential calculus and other higher mathematics, and are away ahead of us particularly in the matter of building canals. M. Flammarion's remarks have a pertinency for the administration at this time, to which the attention of Messrs. Roosevelt, Taft and Shonts are respectfully directed. We may learn a good many things from the Martians which would be valuable to us in digging the Panama waterway. It is somewhat disturbing to reflect that the Martians doubtless have perfected their telescopes and command a perfect view of our Panama operations. If the Martians have not developed past all sense of humor, they have probably been laughing at us ever since De Lesseps began scratching at the Isthmus. At the rate of present operations down there, we should have plenty of time to establish communication with Mars so as to learn the up-to-date canal methods before our digging actually begins.

But speaking of government, or self-control, which is the same thing, that is where Camille Flammarion gets us. We have not yet collectively acquired the capacity for ordered and regulated conduct, as the Martians have. We are a crude jumble of disorder. In darkest Africa there is an immense amount of dense ignorance for nigger babies to be born into, and they grow up into heathen apes. The trouble in the Philippines, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa must look funny through the telescopes of the Martians. London occasionally becomes turbulent. Even Chicago now and then illustrates the lack of control in the United States.

political parties are whipping like a team of mis-mated mules, and government is dragged this way and that, always without much order. Camille Flammarion, seeing us through the eyes of the Martians, is at no loss for conditions to criticize.

In millions of years, he tells us, we shall be as the Martians are now; beautifully governed collectively, and highly developed individually. Let us strive ever onwards and upwards. It is good to hear about our shortcomings occasionally; to learn that there is still room for improvement. It is better than the flattery of politicians and orators who point with pride and prate of progress so continually that we fall into the error of supposing that we have covered the whole route. M. Flammarion, astronomer, philosopher and dreamer, may be impolite, but he is sincere, even at his worst moments. This is the age of frankness. Therefore let us be thankful to him.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

That young Mr. Wadsworth did not know he was a candidate for Speaker of the New York Assembly until Governor Higgins surprised him with the information in the most instructive fact yet developed in the contest upon which President Roosevelt has entered for control of the Republican organization in New York State. It reveals clearly and beyond the possibility of dispute the policy of bossism which is the main issue in the contest between the Odell and the Roosevelt factions.

Mr. Wadsworth is eminently respectable in all his antecedents and surroundings. The wealthy, land-owning Wadsworths are in the western part of the State much what the Roosevelts long have been on Manhattan Island. The Wadsworth family has contributed not a few distinguished men to the service of the State, and Mr. Wadsworth is himself, by all accounts, a good type of the American land owner who gives personal attention to the management of his estates.

Of all the members of the Assembly he is ideally the one whom Mr. Roosevelt, for reasons social and political, would best like to see in the Speaker's chair. His father, James W. Wadsworth, is the Representative in Congress for the Thirty-fourth District of New York and a man of political influence in the western "canal counties." In any scheme for controlling the Republican State organization the Wadsworths will be valuable "up-State" allies of the President.

But neither the President nor his political partner, Governor Higgins, is clothed by any law with the power to appoint or select the Speaker, and there is danger that their interference may be resented in a way to spoil the far-reaching plans of the combination.

If the sentiment up the State against executive and Federal interference with the Legislature is anything like as strong as the Odell group represent it to be, Mr. Roosevelt is inviting mortification for himself and trouble for his party by taking part in it. And there is no reason to suppose that hostility to political bossism is less strong in New York than it was shown to be in the Ohio elections of November.

With this feeling thoroughly aroused in New York the victory of the Roosevelt-Higgins combination in the speakership contest would mark the beginning of a Republican feud that would give New York State to the Democrats in the elections of next fall.

In his new enterprise of political machine building Mr. Roosevelt is getting upon dangerous and slippery ground.

ORGANIZATION'S VITAL MEANING.

Organization of the voters is the work upon which Missouri Democracy must expend thought and energy if the State is to be promptly reclaimed from the opposition, which is a strongly organized force. Nothing less than an organization equally strong will secure the result.

Missouri politics in the past has not emphasized the necessity for Democratic organization, while Republican organization has been stimulated by failure. The Democrats have won elections as of course, and the habit of voters has been relied upon. It was perhaps inevitable that the loosely controlled body of Democrats should at some time, under favorable conditions, be overcome by an organized force, as at last year's election. The Republican organization was prepared to take advantage of political conditions in their favor.

A mere normal political complexion is no longer indicative of the real political character of Missouri. There are probably several thousand more Democrats in the State than Republicans. Last year's defeat is attributable to the fact that 30,000 Democrats refused to vote. That very explanation, however, is the strongest argument in favor of organized preparation. Thirty thousand Democrats who remain away from the polls are of no advantage whatever to the party. The same 30,000 may remain away again if intelligent effort is not put forth to bring them out to the battle-ground on election day.

Now is the time to begin the work in earnest, upon the plan to be inaugurated by the State Committee. Every party worker in the State should lend himself strongly and sincerely to the purpose. There is essential harmony everywhere throughout the State as to issues and questions. With intelligence and industry the Democratic voting population may be brought into sympathy and practical co-operation with the party purpose. Missouri Democracy confronts a test of party character and capacity. Let every individual upon whom the labor of organization devolves go at it promptly and energetically.

IS THE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE?

It was hardly a fair question that was put to Speaker Cannon by the correspondent who asked him if he believed the House of Representatives is just as representative of the people as it used to be in years gone by.

But Mr. Cannon was equal to the emergency, and without mentioning the Reed rules promptly replied that the House is just as representative now as it was when the country had only ten millions of inhabitants.

He is doubtless right in saying that the House as elected by the people is still a thoroughly representative body, but Mr. Cannon was surely "jolly" the correspondent if he meant to imply that the House under present conditions is as responsive to the popular will in its enactments as it was prior to the induction to the chair of Speakers Reed, Henderson and Cannon.

Under the present system the Speaker makes up his plan of legislation, and discussion of all else is suppressed. In the present House there are many members who represent their constituents by demanding that the statehood question be considered upon the merits of the several applicants; they are forthrightly gagged and the final action of the House on that question will be the reverse of representative.

In fact, it is practically demonstrated that the Speaker's omnibus bill is not acceptable to a majority of the House, for the Republican members who object to it are, when added to the Democratic members, more than half the total membership. The only action which the Speaker will permit the House to take on that question will, therefore, not be representative.

With respect to reciprocity and tariff revision the

House this winter will be as dumb and unrepresentative as it is on statehood, waterways and other questions which Mr. Speaker desires to suppress.

Nobody knows all this better than do Mr. Cannon and the Republican leaders on the floor of the House. Mr. Tawney made it plain when he advised his fellow-members of the statehood conference to make their fight against the omnibus bill in the Senate, since in the House, working under the Reed rules, successful opposition could not be made to the Speaker's east-iron control.

Except that it has grown large and more unwieldy, the membership of the House when it arrives in Washington is just as representative of the people as ever it was. After the House is organized it is representative only on questions that it is permitted freely to consider and debate.

Missouri still maintains that the Ben Davis is one of the best all-round winter apples for commercial orchards, but for people who like variety she also has plenty of the Jonathan and Grimes's Golden sorts. Missouri has more apple trees than any other State, and no State has better soil for them than is found in the Ozarks and along the valley of the Missouri River. When anybody says "apples," he necessarily makes one think of Missouri.

Missouri cattle were the best of all in the International Fat-Stock Show at Pittsburg and sold for the highest prices; the acre yield of corn in Missouri during the past four years has been larger than that in any other State except Illinois, and Missouri manufactures have increased nearly 70 per cent since 1900. No wonder Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska people move to Missouri.

Since the department stores have had their "bad quarter of an hour" exchanging the presents that didn't suit, it may be said that Christmas is about over, except for the few who still follow the holiday laws of Alfred the Great and keep it up until Twelfth Night.

The flight of President Morales from his capital does not necessarily leave the officers in charge of President Roosevelt's San Domingo receivership holding an empty bag, but it is calculated to make them feel foolish, at least.

If the Republican Prison Inspectors are going to earn their \$250 a year each they must begin to help the Penitentiary management and stop grabbing at the pie.

It is like a bunch of Missouri Republican politicians to think that all there is to the Penitentiary is the appointment of henchmen to jobs.

From the incident of the Cincinnati gas franchise it is evident that Secretary Taft did not kill Boss Cox quite so dead as he thought.

RECENT COMMENT

Senator Roosevelt.

It could probably be "brought about" if the President has his heart set on it. Senator Platt's term will expire in 1909. The legislative apportionment of New York State has been so gerrymandered in the Constitution that nothing short of a political earthquake and landslide combined can give to the Democrats control of the Senate or a majority on joint ballot. With the power in his hands as President, with the alliances he is making and in view of the death, decay or downfall of all the other State Republican leaders, Mr. Roosevelt could without much doubt bring about his own election to the Senate. That this was the ultimate goal of his ambition when he entered politics and sought office in New York City was well known to his intimate friends, as the Herald has stated. That he should prefer this office to any other on his retirement from the presidency is natural to a man of his temperamental activity and love for the center of the stage.

As a Senator Mr. Roosevelt would easily outrank in native ability, forcefulness and knowledge of public affairs any man New York has sent to the upper house of Congress since Edward's time, with the exception of Roscoe Conkling. As a means of adding to the public interest in the proceedings of that body, Mr. Roosevelt's election to the Senate would be a great thing. He would again be in a position where his opponents can "talk back." Fancy the entertainment that would be afforded when Senator Bailey set out to give Senator Roosevelt a few ear lumps in constitutional "talk stick" in the senatorial arena! No stories of the encounters of our redoubtable presidential Nimrod with bobcats, wolves or grizzly bears would equal in interest the reports of proceedings in the Senate when Theodore Roosevelt shall take the seat of either of the "senile old men" who now so feebly represent the Empire State. Therefore do we heartily wish the President success in his long-range ambition—and wish 1906 were even nearer!

Manufacturing Daylight.

An inventor is showing in New York a new light, which for lack of a better name he calls "artificial daylight." How poor a designation this is, is evident when we consider that in a measure all illuminants from the tallow candle up might have been so called in their day. And yet there is some reason, too, for so terming this new light.

The public knows something about the greenish-blue rays of a fluorescent light. Artificial daylight is manufactured on the same general principle of that light, but is an improvement over the Hertz light. Suspended from the ceiling of the lobby of Madison Square Garden and standing out a little way from the side walls, is an endless tube of glass, filled with a luminous smoke, which takes on different colors at will. Ordinarily the light it gives out is clear, warm and white, quite lacking in glare of disagreeable intensity. Briefly, the principle involved in this light is that of filling a vacuum tube with chemical vapors which will conduct electricity and which will take on in the process a marvelous luminosity. It is asserted that the light can be produced at half the cost of incandescent light and that its strength exceeds that of the ordinary electric light twenty-five fold.

If it is found to be correct, there should be no question of the future of this illuminant.

Senator Yates.

Yates would be Senator. He said would wear the toga. He would represent the State of Lincoln and of Grant, and take a place long occupied by men both grand and great.

And, as the English say:
 "In their own country way."
 "My word! 'em't is absurd!"
 You speak of Senators—your mind goes back to days of giants, and the stately forms of Clay, Calhoun and Webster fill the view. Majestic pilots "mid the nation's storms" Benton and Sumner, and Imperial Blaine—Such men as these were Senators—and now Yates would be Senator. The mantle fits Yates—like a war-steed's trappings on a cow!

And, as the English say:
 "In their own country way."
 "My word! 'em't is absurd!"

W. A. PHILSON.

Our Young Nation.

Pittsburg Post.
 It seems to impress upon our youth as a nation when we read that two young daughters of the Republic died during the last two days in Massachusetts. One of these was Mrs. Almira Pierce Johnson, who died yesterday at Milford, aged 16 years and 6 months. Her father, Levi Pierce, served in the War of the Revolution. On Sunday Mrs. Drusilla Hall Johnson died at Northampton, aged 16 years. Her father was also a soldier of the American Revolutionary army and was taken a prisoner and carried to England. In the lives of these two women and their fathers was embodied all the period of our nationality, as well as the highly important colonial period stretching from the overthrow of the French power in North America, to the declaration of our independence.

VAN STUDDIFORD QUILTS LADY TEAZLE FOR GOOD.

ELIZABETH F. BRICE SUCCEEDS TO STAR PART



GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD, Who has severed connection with "Lady Teazle" and the Shuberts. ELIZABETH F. BRICE, Who has succeeded Grace Van Studdiford, and who is making a hit as Lady Teazle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Cleveland, O., Dec. 27.—Grace Van Studdiford, who has been playing the "Lady Teazle" company, which is playing at the Colonial this week, and Elizabeth F. Brice, her understudy, has been selected to fill her place. Miss Brice made quite a hit here this week, and her voice is pronounced the equal of the of Miss Van Studdiford and many of her admirers compare her favorably with Lillian Russell.

Miss Brice has taken the star part so successfully that the Shuberts will present her in "Lady Teazle" in New York on January 8.

Several complications caused the severance of Miss Van Studdiford's engagement. First, Grace has a husband. Contrary to the usual custom, she assumed his name when she married him. Last year Mrs. Van Studdiford insisted that Mr. Van Studdiford be made business manager of the company. The Shuberts refused to make the change.

THREE BANKS CLOSE DOORS AT MEMPHIS

Large Institution and Two Smaller Ones Decide to Go Into Liquidation.

DEPOSITORS PROBABLY SAFE.

Overlooks on Discounts Believed to Have Caused Suspensions—Little Excitement Results.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Three financial institutions failed to open their doors for business today. The Merchants' Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, the American Savings Bank and Trust Company, and the Merchants' Savings Bank, smaller institutions allied with the named company, have gone into liquidation.

The following notice was posted on the doors of the Merchants' Trust Company: "This bank is closed by order of the Board of Directors and will go into liquidation."

Another notice reads as follows: "This bank has gone into liquidation. The cause of the suspension of the Merchants' Trust Company is said to have been overruns on discounts. One of the directors said to a representative of the Associated Press that the three institutions had ample assets and would pay dollar for dollar."

When the officers of the Merchants' Trust Company decided to suspend business, Chancellor Haskel was asked to appoint a receiver for the institution, and named John P. Elmonson, a Memphis lawyer.

The Merchants' Trust Company recently absorbed the Memphis National Bank, and it is stated, owns the controlling interest of the American Savings Bank and Trust Company.

The suspension of the three institutions caused little excitement in financial circles. It was later learned that the American Savings Bank and Trust Company had actually absorbed the Merchants' Savings Bank several days ago.

It was stated that the suspension of this institution is only temporary, and that its affairs are in good shape. Officers said that the suspension was ordered because they feared a run when the doors were opened this morning, the public generally being aware of the bank's relation to the Merchants' Trust Company.

MAY AGAIN OPEN DOORS.
 At the latter institution it was announced that a thorough reorganization will be made, and hope was expressed that the company would again open its doors for business in a few days.

ADVISES COTTON MEN NOT TO HOLD FOR HIGH PRICES.

President Peters Says 15-cent Staple Will Result in Crop of From 14,000,000 to 20,000,000 Bales.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Dallas, Tex., Dec. 27.—President Peters of the Southern Cotton Association tonight issued a letter to cotton growers, which is, in part, as follows:

"Gentlemen: I am a word of caution to the farmers of the South. President Jordan's appeal to the farmers of the South to hold cotton for 15 cents is not the recommendation of the Southern Cotton Association."

"It would be a great mistake should the few remaining bales left in the farmers' hands be forced to take price."

"No matter what the resolution of the New Orleans convention may be, should there be a prospect of 15-cent cotton, every man will return home as fast as he can and proceed to plant cotton to the limit and buy fertilizers, as long as they can be had."

"The Census Bureau report of cotton ginned to December shows with what result. No matter what the largest manufacturers of fertilizers, has been increased in value about 50 per cent in anticipation of the large increase in the demand for these products."

"There is no limit to the cotton crop that can be raised by the use of double the amount of fertilizers and 20 per cent increase of acreage."

"We must wait until the resolution of the New Orleans convention may be, should there be a prospect of 15-cent cotton, every man will return home as fast as he can and proceed to plant cotton to the limit and buy fertilizers, as long as they can be had."

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GOVERNOR DAVIS'S FATHER IS A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.

Judge L. W. Davis of Russellville, Ark., Wants to Be Mayor of the Town in Which He Resides.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 27.—Judge L. W. Davis, father of Governor Jefferson Davis, has announced his candidacy for Mayor of Russellville, where he lives. The election takes place the first Tuesday in April. Judge Davis is nearly 50 years of age.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

—S. W. Grove of Wichita stayed at the Madison.
 —A. A. Coff of New Madrid registered at the Laclede.
 —John Coggins of Russellville stayed at the Southern.
 —W. W. Grove of Butler, Mo., was a guest at the Laclede.
 —Charles Campbell of New York registered at the Laclede.
 —H. W. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., registered at the Laclede.
 —George L. Porter of Union City, Mo., stayed at the St. James.
 —John L. Kaul of Birmingham, Ala., was a guest at the Laclede.
 —C. C. Baker of Fort Smith, Ark., was a guest at the Laclede.
 —H. A. Winters of Springfield, Mo., registered at the Southern.
 —M. D. Shames of Lincoln, Neb., was a guest at the Plasterer's Hotel.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27.—St. Louis persons at Chicago hotels to-day are as follows:
 —Great Northern—H. M. Lindsay and wife, Mrs. A. B. Barker, J. C. Clark and wife, W. H. Russell, J. A. Baker, J. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Lindsay.
 —Sheridan House—H. C. Murray and wife, H. K. Korte, W. A. Carpenter.
 —Lafayette—J. L. McBride and wife, C. E. Gibson.
 —Metcalf—H. M. Lindsay, J. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Lindsay, J. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Lindsay.
 —H. A. Winters of Springfield, Mo., registered at the Southern.
 —M. D. Shames of Lincoln, Neb., was a guest at the Plasterer's Hotel.

Massachusetts in New York.
 New York, Dec. 27.—Among the arrivals at the hotels to-day from St. Louis were the following guests:
 —T. Young and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Young, H. K. Korte, J. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Lindsay, J. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Lindsay, J. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Lindsay.
 —H. A. Winters of Springfield, Mo., registered at the Southern.
 —M. D. Shames of Lincoln, Neb., was a guest at the Plasterer's Hotel.

INSPECTORS OF PRISON TO MEET AT CAPITAL TO-DAY.

Space to Be Allotted to Contractors—Controversy With Governor Believed to Be Ended.
 Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 27.—The Board of Prison Inspectors will hold a meeting to-morrow.

It was announced to-night that this meeting will be devoted to allotting shop space to contractors.

It is generally believed that the controversy between the Governor and the board is at an end.

FOLK IS UPHELD BY STONE.

Senator Says Prison Board Has No Right to Patronage.
 RETURN SPECIAL.
 Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27.—Governor Folk is absolutely right in his attitude in the controversy between him and the Board of Prison Inspectors, declared Senator W. J. Stone at the Baltimore Hotel to-day.

"The contention of the board, that they should appoint prison officials, is illegal and untenable. But the real cause of the controversy is the humane methods of Warden Matt Hall."

"The Penitentiary at Jefferson City is the largest single prison in the world, and discipline, as well as kindness, is necessary in its regulation."

TWO MEMPHIS BANKS OWE \$1,230,000 TO DEPOSITORS.

New York, Dec. 27.—According to a recent statement, the Merchants' Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., owed depositors \$1,230,000.

The American Savings Bank and Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn., according to recent statement, owed depositors \$1,230,000.

The Book of St. Louis.
 This work, now in course of preparation by The Republic, will aim to present in a brief, succinct and yet complete manner, authentic life-sketches of all the leading men of the metropolitan area of the great Southwest who are now living.

These sketches will in no case partake of the nature of eulogies or panegyrics, but will be plain, simple statements of fact, comprising only such data as will be of general interest and make the book of value as a work of reference. Not a line of paid matter will be printed in the volume, and the insertion of personal data will in no case be contingent upon a subscription.

The book will be sold widely upon its intrinsic merit, and the price has been fixed at \$1.25.